McKean Miner.

VOLUME XX. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1883. NUMBER 4.

THE McKEAN MINER.

M. F. BARBOUR, Proprietor.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 339, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

J. A. HOLDEN, W. M.
G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 126, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.

H. L. BURLINGAME, M. W.
WARLEY GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening at Masonic Hall.

C. H. BECKWITH, N. G.
W. H. WETHERALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—E. P. HUMPHREY, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath immediately after the morning service.

BAPTIST.——, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—J. HERON MYCKLEBURGH, Rector. Holy Communion every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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Asst. Burgess—H. J. Gifford.
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Constable—Frank Kerns.
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Peormasters—J. C. Hamlin, A. D. Burbank.
Judges of Elections—A. Overton.
Inspectors—John Beckwith, E. J. Gifford.
Assessor—G. M. Smith.

Official Directory.

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Additional Judge.—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport Potter Co.
Associate Judges.—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; F. M. Fuller, Bradford.
State Senator.—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Member of Assembly.—Harold Sherrett, Smethport.
District Attorney.—E. McSweeney, Smethport.
Sheriff.—A. I. Wilcox, Bradford.
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County Treasurer.—J. W. Brennan, Smethport.
County Commissioners.—A. J. Palmer, Dallas City; F. S. Johnson, Bradford; A. Bixby, Smethport.
Court's Clerk.—John B. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—N. C. Gallup, O. P. Coon.
Auditors.—A. P. Brewer, P. K. Washburn, A. A. Stevens.
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"Tell me ye angelic host,
Ye messengers of love,
Shall I treated prisoners here below
Get any redress above?
The angelic host made answer then,
To us the word is given,
Delinquents on subscription books
Shall never enter heaven."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MARQUIS IN DISGUISE.

A NARRATIVE ILLUSTRATING THE OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH SECRET SERVICE.

From the London Daily News.

On the 15th of March, 1878, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a hackney coach stopped in front of the entrance to the Rocher Noire hall-room. A man got out of the vehicle. He was about thirty-five tall and slender, with an intelligent and bold-looking face. He had a small flaxen moustache, curled up at the ends and well cared for, and wore a black velvet sack coat, bound with broad silk galloon, and a hat planted a little on one side of his head and Swede gloves.

Another man, for a quarter of an hour past, had been walking back and forth on the pavement. He had on an overcoat buttoned to his chin, with a small greasy collar extending beyond the frayed edge of a black satin cachtie, and a huge hat pulled far down over his head. He carried a cane in his hand. His complexion was florid. He had a thick moustache and very short side-whiskers, cut square on the cheek.

These two men accosted each other and, in low tones, exchanged the following words:

'Here, Dubriuart, here.'

'Marcon! Was it you who sent for me?'

'Yes it was I. But there are too many people and too much light on this pavement. Let us cross the boulevard.'

'Shall I keep the hackney coach?'

'Yes; we shall have but a short job and we will return immediately afterward to the prefecture.'

They crossed the street, and when they were on the opposite side walk alone, which was at the corner of the Rue des Martyrs, Marcon, the man with the overcoat, grasped with great cordiality both the hands of Dubriuart, the man with the velvet sack coat.

Dubriuart, my dear Dubriuart,' he said, 'I am delighted to see you again. You never fail in our way any more; you work the great political lay now, you go on missions to foreign countries. At least I have been so informed. Something quite important is on hand. During the day a certain Agnes Ripon came to the prefecture. Oh! you don't know her? She is a celebrity of the ball-rooms and low drinking-shops about here. Four or five of us were chatting about the stove. The girl entered the office like a fury, saying that she was acquainted with one of the chiefs of the communes a man who had robbed, burned, shot people, and done everything else! Naturally, we offered Mme. Ripon a chair. She proposed to turn over to us this evening, at the Boule Noire, Stafner, who was a legion commander under the communes.'

'Stafner!—the man who stabbed me in a little cafe at Belleville in 1869?'

'Yes, and I sent for you because I remembered the particulars of that stabbing affray. I do not know this Stafner, and I thought you would not be displeased at the idea of aiding us to ——'

'With all my heart, and I will recognize him, you may depend upon it. He is coming to the ball to-night, then?'

'At 10 o'clock.'

'And Agnes Ripon?'

'Three of my agents, Cervoiser, Potlat Chaulet, will bring her. They ought to be here by this time. After she had made her demonstration the girl wanted to go, but I kept her in charge. I know all about a woman's fits of anger. They vanish as they come, in five minutes. She had only to meet her friend again—for he is her friend—to be filled with remorse and warn him and the whole job would be spoiled. She had an appointment with Stafner for this evening at 10 o'clock, and that was all I wanted. I told her that the government would pay for her dinner and for a hackney coach to take her to the ball, but that she could return home only after she had put Stafner in our clutches. Ah! they are probably in that hackney coach which has just stopped on the side of the boulevard.'

'I understood the secret of your success in the profession,' said he to Mr. 'You know how to capture women.'

'And men also, as you shall see. Let us enter the ball room. It will amuse me to take another look at the Rouge Noir and Stainer. I still bear the scar of his stab on my arm.'

They climbed the fifteen steps of the stairway and entered an immense hall, in which were combined, in a highly concentrated form, the odor of pipes and the perfume of hot wine. The orchestra, with a deafening spine of brass instruments was playing a quadrille. The girls and the nurses of the quarter were dancing.

'Come, old man,' said Dubriuart de Marcon, 'let's smoke a cigar in the garden while waiting for Dunbar. The woman will bring him to us, I'll answer for it, and until then we can have a little chat.'

THE CHIEF DETECTIVE'S REPORT.

The evening was cold and the place entirely deserted. They went to the lower end of the garden and sat down on a bench.

'I have a good cigar for you to smoke,' said Dubriuart to his companion; 'I bought three or four boxes of excellent ones at Antwerp.'

'Oh! you have been to Antwerp, then?'

'Yes. I went there three weeks ago to look after the Comte de Chambord.'

'You travel a great deal, do you not?

'I have been constantly on the go since the 4th of September.'

'You did not remain in Paris during the siege, did you?'

'No. After the 5th of September I saw what the government of the national defense was worth. Those gentlemen conceived the idea of holding Paris without the secret police. They were fools, absolute fools! As I had the reputation of possessing a certain amount of merit, they asked me to become the secretary of a newly-appointed commissaris de police.

'My campaign at Antwerp was more difficult. They commenced me to the prefecture and said to me: 'Go to Antwerp and see what is taking place there.' I demanded permission to start on what day and what hour I thought best, and to act on my arrival in my own way. I received requisite authorization, and it was agreed that I should not be attached in regard to expenses. They sent to Antwerp five or six persons. I let my comrades depart and did not set out until the 23d of February. The pilgrimage to Antwerp was then at its height. I went early to the depot of the North. I examined the passengers as they arrived. I said to myself: 'The train starts at 7 o'clock in the morning and reaches Antwerp at 3 in the afternoon. I must carefully choose my compartment, open a conversation with my traveling companions, and have people to answer for me when I arrive at Antwerp. I have eight hours for that. It's more than I need.'

'In the depot I spied out an old gentleman with a woman of about thirty, not very pretty, but very agreeable. I was attracted toward them. I scanned them closely. I said to myself: 'They will do!' I got into their compartment. I had not been deceived—they were going to pay their respects to the king, for once on the train it was no longer the Comte de Chambord; it was the king! In the vicinity of the station of Louvrehoe we told each other our names and rank. The old gentleman was called the Marquis de Boustanson. I called myself the Baron de Martenne de Lestrac. If I have a Bonapartist history, I have also a very complicated legitimist history, which is adroitly hung upon two names of extinct families. At Creil I learned the name of the young woman. She was the daughter of the old marquis and the widow of the Comte de la Ribelliere. Between Creil and Compiegne the old marquis told me his history. Between Compiegne and Fergnier I told him mine. I was a Frenchman from across the sea, who had come with the Montevideo volunteers to take part in the war, etc. At Fergnier the marquis, the countess and I breakfasted at the same table. At Antwerp we went to the same hotel, and that evening Vermuch took our demands for an audience to the Comte de Blacas, at the Hotel Saint Antoine. The marquis, in his letter, had spoken of me, and I in mine had spoken of the marquis. We made, as it were, a combination. I was no longer alone; I had a godfather, and what a godfather!—a marquis with grand silver hair, all in curls, and with a majestic and venerable air. He was, I assure you, the choice passenger of the whole train.

'The next day we were received at the Hotel Saint Antoine in a squad of from twenty to twenty-five persons. It was done at the Chinchurst, in batches. When the king entered there was a great sensation. The old marquis was altogether overcome. He fell upon his knees, and they had all the trouble in the world to get him up again. He insisted on kissing the king's hand. His language grew incoherent; he said that he could die, etc. We bore him back to the Hotel du Grand-Laboureur, where we were stopping. He took to his bed, the countess and I passed the evening beside him. Eight or ten persons of our batch called to ask about the old marquis' condition. The following day we returned the visits we had received. I remained at Antwerp until the departure of the king, seeing hosts of people. I came back with a report and notes, which did me the greatest honor.

'If I were the least bit inclined to be foolish I could tell that the countess leaned lovingly on my arm and showered stealthy little glances upon me when we went to see the pictures at the Antwerp museum. Ah! perhaps I might have made a very fine marriage.'

THE ARREST AT THE SOUL NOIRE.

'M. Marcon, the man has arrived and the woman is bringing him into the garden.'

At these words, spoken by one of the agents, Dubriuart and Marcon arose, entered the garden, and, standing upon the threshold of the door, gazed into the hall. They saw, coming toward them along the circular promenade, Agnes Ripon on the arm of a small, red-haired man in a gray paletot and soft hat. The small man was talking a great deal, and seemed very lively. The woman did not appear to be listening to him. Her step was uncertain, her look vague. She must have indulged largely in the vin mass. Almost constantly, with a mechanical movement of the left hand, she pushed back her three large red roses which beat against her face. Two of the agents were closely following the pair.

'Do you recognize him?' said Marcon to Dubriuart.

'No; when I saw him last he wore a full beard, and had brown hair. But we shall see very soon. I have a sure way of telling if it be Stafner.'

When the women saw the garden door, and recognized Dubriuart and Marcon waiting, side on each side of it, she threw herself up, stiffened herself, uttered a cry and sprang backward. But the two agents seized the man and the women by the shoulders and pushed them violently into the garden. Marcon shut the door. At that moment the pretorella of a quadrille ended and five hundred voices shouted, furiously: 'Again, again!'

'Let go the woman,' said Dubriuart, 'and bring the man here under the gas jet. Good! And now my friend, show me your left hand. Come, open your hand I say, open your hand. Ah! there is the imprint of my teeth. I gave you that mark, my friend, in exchange for your knife thrust. Put the handcuffs on him. It's Stafner.'

THE SEQUEL OF MARCON'S TALE.

At 10:30 that evening Dubriuart and Marcon arrived at the prefecture. One of the chiefs of the service was there. They reported the result of their expedition to him.

'Everything is perfectly satisfactory,' said he, 'and I thank you both for your zeal and tact. Marcon, you can go; but, Dubriuart, remain a moment, if you please. I have a question to ask you. Several reports have been made to me in regard to the receptions at Antwerp. In one of these reports a certain Baron de Martenne de Lestrac is stated to have used very violent language. He spoke publicly against M. Thiers in the most outrageous manner. You did not see this Baron de Martenne de Lestrac, did you?'

'Yes, monsieur, I saw him.'

'You do not mention him in your report. Why is this?'

'Because I, myself, was the person.'

'I suspected as much. See what it is to do police duty in a whimsical fashion, each one on his own account, without instructions and without discipline. In every line of your report you speak of a Comtesse de la Riballiere.'

'Yes; a very refined lady, whose father—'

'The Marquis de Boustanson—I know—I know. What a bit.'

The chief of the service arose and opened a door.

'Mme. Robert,' called he, 'be kind enough to come here.'

And the Baron de Martenne de Lestrac saw enter the Comtesse de la Riballiere, dressed in the plainest and humblest fashion. The baron and the countess stared at each other with a disconcerted and bewildered air.

'M. Dubriuart, Mme. Robert; Mme Robert, M. Dubriuart,' said the chief. 'Now take a good look at each other, and have the kindness, whenever you meet in the future, to remember that both of you are in the police service?'

Dubriuart and Mme. Robert quitted the chief's office, and, as they were descending one of the stairways of the prefecture, Dubriuart said:

'There is one thing which puzzles me—who was the old man? He positively had the air of a nobleman. Where did you unearth that prodigy?'

'He is my father,' replied Mme. Robert. 'Formerly, he was an actor and one of the best first old men on the boards!'

How Lincoln was Taken Care of.

"One of Pinkerton's Men Tells."

An amusing anecdote is related as a fact by the minister who was a party to it, that immediately after his capture of New Orleans, General Butler was informed that an eminent Episcopal divine of that city had omitted from his service the usual prayer for the President of the United States and had substituted President Davis, of the confederacy. This in censed the General and he at once sent one of his sergeants to command the presence of the offending minister, and after scaling his offence, demanded that he should correct the service in the future. The minister, who was and is a native of Virginia, and a most pious gentleman, frankly admitted that it was impossible for him to "conscientiously" comply with the General's demand; that as he was a friend of peace and ready to submit, in all proper humility to the powers; that he would agree to omit in the future Mr. Davis and the Confederacy. General Butler rose to his feet with stern command in his face and language and said:

"Do you see those war vessels out yonder in the harbor and those armed soldiers around my door?"

"Yes, sir," replied the divine, with due humility, expecting the next moment to be sent aboard ship by the conquering tyrant as a captive slave. But his fears were at once dispelled, as the general, grasping him by the hand, with a broad grin upon his face, said:

"Well, Brother P., you go on and preach and pray for whom you d—n please, and those big guns and brave soldiers will take care of President Lincoln and the United States."

The two afterward became good friends. The general frequently attended the services of the minister, while commanding in New Orleans.

GLUCOSE.—Few persons know to what an extent our sugar, syrups and candies are adulterated with this article. It is now made in immense quantities from corn. First common corn is ground and the starch is extracted by the usual mechanical process. The starch is then boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for a couple of hours; after this the solution mixed with carbonate of lime to neutralize the acid, a sweet solution remains which by purification and evaporation can be made into syrup; or by further evaporation converted into a solid called grape sugar. The wonderful properties of this "sugar from corn" is that the acid is not destroyed by using, it is neither diminished nor changed, and the amount of sugar exceeds in weight the amount of starch used. Glucose is a cheap substitute for sugar, costing when manufactured in large quantities less than three cents per pound. It is used chiefly as an adulterant, and is found in the cheap syrups and sugars sold by grocers. All the soft candies sold by confectioners are more or less adulterated with it, and even honey is made from it. By making a comb out of paraffine, and filling the cells of the comb with the glucose is it sold for pure white clover honey. Nearly all of the clear white syrups used on the table to eat on buckwheat cakes, etc., are largely adulterated with this article. It is not injurious to use; it simply is not sweet.

We always take pleasure in doing our patrons a favor. This week we do it by calling their attention to a chance where they can earn good wages and have all spare time. Read the "ad." Men Wanted, etc., in another column.

Pennsylvania's Tobacco.

Statistics compiled in the office of the Board of Agriculture show that tobacco, in areas of one acre or more, is produced as a farm crop in sixty-four of the sixty-seven counties of the State—the minimum of the acre being reported in Clarion, Clearfield, Forest, McKean, Sullivan, Venango and Union, and the maximum in Lancaster. The following counties each produce 100 acres or more: Lancaster, 16,902 acres; York, 4897 acres; Bucks, 994 acres; Clinton, 600 acres; Lebanon, 634 acres; Dauphin, 544 acres; Northumberland, 498 acres; Chester, 497 acres; Cumberland, 366 acres; Lycoming, 319 acres; Tioga, 264 acres; Berks, 220 acres; Bradford, 120 acres; and Union, 100 acres. The average value per acre is estimated at $167.86. The average value per hundred pounds at $12 48, and the average cost per hundred pounds at $6 49, leaves a margin of $5.99 the profit of the following all deposits. Applying this data to the crop of 1882 the actual clear profit to the producers in the State has been $1,055,720. The crop of 1882 is estimated at 20,700,000 pounds, and value estimated at $2,488,000. In total production Pennsylvania ranks as third, being exceeded by Kentucky and Virginia; in acreage it ranks seventh, being exceeded by Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland and Tennessee. In the total value of the crop it ranks third, being exceeded by Kentucky and Virginia. In value per acre it is exceeded by but three; in value per hundred pounds it is exceeded by four, and on cost per hundred pounds by the same number; in profit per hundred pounds it is exceeded by Florida and North Carolina.

The Pittsburg Gazette comments on the fact that school directors as a rule are notoriously negligent and inefficient. This comes in from many quarters, and is very widely true of the whole country. In many places school directors are grossly incompetent to judge of the efficiency and capacity of either teachers or pupils, and there are many places in which no director is seen within the doors of the school-house during the entire year. Only those who are competent and who are interested enough in educational matters to discharge the duties of their office, ought to be chosen for such positions. Where directors are either ignorant or incompetent, the responsibility must rest with the community which puts them in power, as much as with the persons themselves. Let the press stir up this matter.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and operation, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its healing effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

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The struggle between Governor-elect Pattison and the Councils of Philadelphia over the question of choosing a City Controller to succeed Mr. Pattison, is a very unseemly spectacle. Mr. Pattison claims the legal right to appoint his successor. The councils claims the right to fill the vacancy. The City Solicitor has given his official opinion that the right is vested in Councils and most people would think that should be an end of it. But Mr. Pattison is a democrat while the majority in Councils is republican. The attempt of Mr. Pattison, therefore, to name the man is not instanced by any desire to worthily fill the place but to establish one of his own partisans in office. We presume there is the same feeling on the other side, but most persons will agree that if Mr. Pattison was in any sense a civil service reformer or in no sense what our good independent friends call a "boss," he would permit the office to be filled in accordance with the decision of the highest legal authority of the city, by election by the people's representatives, rather than arbitrarily dictate the appointment.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped and self addressed envelope to

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B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A good stabling and yard will best be connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

E. S. SARTWELL, - Prop'r.

Rates Same as Other Hotels.

Tables and Bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. Sutton Representative.

PICARD'S HOTEL,

MAIN STREET,

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M. H. PICARD, - Proprietor.

RATES REASONABLE.

This hotel stands nearly opposite the Court House, and is furnished throughout with all the conveniences of a first-class house. A good stabling and yard will best be connected with the house.

Exchange Hotel.

NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. H. BOWERS, Proprietor.

This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

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P. J. VICKERY, - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the Mail, O. & B. and B. R. Y. & P. R. R. Depots. The house has recently been refitted and newly furnished in the most modern style and is now a first-class hotel.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

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S. G. SARTWELL, - Proprietor.

The above House has been recently Refitted and Refurnished and Opened to the Public for the convenience of Guests.

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Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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No. 6, Washington St.,

BRADFORD, PA.

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Terms, $1 Per Day.

Liberal terms to Commercial Travelers. Good Livery and Feed Stables connected with the House.

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Restaurant, Lunch, Oysters and Billiard Parlors connected. Horses and rigs for hire. Livery Stable adjoining.

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Smethport, Pa.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROST. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive applications for sale, change, conditions to be made, and for the payment of taxes on Bingham Estate lands, in McKean County, Pa. Office, Bradford.

IN THE GRAND CENTRAL BLOCK

ROSE & SUTTON,
Wellsboro, Pa. 1-tf

Land Office of the Bingham Estate, Wellsboro, Tioga, Co., Pa.

All persons are hereby cautioned against cutting timber on the Bingham Estate lands in McKean County, Pa., as all timber cut after this date will be sold for the benefit of the Estate, and all persons found cutting timber will be prosecuted according to law.

Timber cut before the first day of March, 1883, will be sold by the undersigned, at the Land Office in Wellsboro, Pa., on the first day of March, 1883.

Terms of sale will be made known on that day.

ROSE & SUTTON,
Agents for Estate.

Wellsboro, Pa., 12-4t

THE MINER.

Official Paper of McKean County.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

MINER BLOCK, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

SMETHPORT, McKEAN CO., PA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable IN ADVANCE, one year $1.50, six months, $1.00; Three months, 75 cents.

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Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

H. F. HAZLEHURST,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., January 11, 1883.

THE bill to reinstate Fitz John Porter to his former rank in the army has passed the Senate. Senator Cameron voted for the bill.

PRESIDENT REYBURN is not vindictive, and gives Senator Emery a place on some of the most important committees. How would it be if their positions were reversed?

GOVERNOR Butler, of Massachusetts, advocates in his message the punishment of railroad wreckers by death. What kind of death? Hanging is certainly too humane for such wretches.

THE Superintendent of public schools of this State, in his annual report, shows that outside of Philadelphia the average cost of education is seventy-eight cents a month for each child, including in this cost the salaries of teachers and fuel expenses.

IT is reported that Dukes, the democratic member from Fayette county who murdered cashier Nutts, proposes to take his seat in the House, having been released on $12,000 bail. Why not? Should the democratic majority in the House be deprived of one vote because an impulsive member had killed his man.

AT a special election held in Buffalo on Tuesday for the election of Mayor, John B. Manning, the democratic candidate was elected by a majority of nearly 4,000. Buffalo is a republican city, but it would seem that a great many republicans there remained away from the polls, or having formed the habit of voting for a democrat last fall could not yet break away from it.

THE State of Tennessee repudiated the payment of $600,000 overdue interest belonging to the bond holders of the State and retained the money in the treasury. State Treasurer Polk, acting on the same principle, made off with $400,000 of the money. They call his act theft and had him followed and arrested. Yet he was only following the precedent established by the state government.

THIS has been a week of terrible casualties. The burning of the immense hotel in Milwaukee, filled with people, is one of those frightful calamities which seem destined periodically to startle the world. So long as grasping capitalists are permitted to build and tenant such great structures, with the seeming purpose to prevent by every possible means in its architecture the escape of the penned up inmates in case of fire, so long will the public continue to be horrified, for a time—and then forget all about it.

GEO. A. BERRY is mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for Mayor of Bradford. He would make a very excellent chief executive of the city. He is one of the pioneers of the later residents, has been identified with its growth and prosperity, and is as much interested as any citizen in its welfare and good government. If he will accept, the nomination will be an honor well and worthily bestowed, and there should be no question as to his election.

THE Bradford *Mail* confesses that in advocating the nomination of R. B. Stone for Mayor of Bradford, it was reaching after the unattainable, and indulges in the comparison of its case to the small boy who cried for the moon. But unlike his compeer, the small boy of the *Mail* proposes to stop crying and turn his longings to a candidate more popular with the people. Thus he shows more practical political wisdom than an "independent" Republican newspaper is supposed to indulge in.

GROVER CLEVELAND, of Buffalo, whom the people of New York State were bamboozled into foisting into the gubernatorial chair, is proving, as might be expected, a dismal disappointment to those who expected so great things of him and a source of merriment to outsiders. His pointless and vapid inaugural receives the sharpest criticism from all quarters, and the most charitable verdict that is given of it and its author is: "Honest, but ignorant." Add he is governor of the great State of New York, and was elected over Chas. J. Folger by the grace of republican votes and absentees!

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says that "the attitude of the Independents in the Senate is most unpleasant, and Stewart, Emery, Masterson and Agnew feel humiliated by the failure to organize the Senate." It is too bad that these four malcontents could not play the "hoss" over the other twenty-six Republican Senators, and organize the Senate to suit their sweet wills. But greater statesmen and patriots than they have always been willing to submit to the majority, and the people have very little sympathy for them in their "humiliation."

THE eccentric Rev. Henry Ward Beecher recently stated that he felt that his life work was done and his last days were near at hand. A great many people will agree with him that his day of usefulness seems to have passed. Of late years all of his utterances seem to belie and belittle the honest, faithful and eloquent teachings of his earlier and more vigorous years. He is getting old. His life work is done and his church owes it to him and the world to retire him on a pension ample enough to make his declining years free from care and the need to cumber the pulpit, the rostrum or white paper with the shifting views of his old age.

IN support of the statement that Senator Reyburn ought to be a good enough anti-Cameron man to have merited the support of Senator Emery for President of the Senate, the editor of the *Star* asserted that he voted in caucus against the Cameron candidate for United States Senator, Mr. Oliver, two years ago. In the face of this assertion the editor of the Sunday *Mail* had the assurance to say that Senator Reyburn voted *for* Mr. Oliver on that occasion. The *Star* man replies that he was himself present during the caucus, took a tally of the vote, and knows whereof he speaks, which goes to show that Joseph will need to get up very early in the morning to get the best of Rufus as to facts politic.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* suggests that the work of "vindicating" Gov. Cleveland has commenced early.

President Arthur's Record.

A friend of President Arthur in the New York *Herald* challenges his Republican enemies to a comparison of his record with that of former Presidents in appointments to office and removals, as well as in all other matters of administration, concerning which so loud a clamor has been raised against him. The assertion is made that Arthur has made fewer changes in office and more reappointments than most of his predecessors; that he has, in short, made less partisan use of the power and patronage of the Presidency than any President for many years. Yet it is upon this point that most of the noise has been made concerning Mr. Arthur's administration.

Upon the weightier matters of Government, which test the qualities of statesmanship, Mr. Arthur has, as his friend claims a decided advantage over his Republican enemies within and without the walls of Congress. Had his policy been followed there would have been no River and Harbor job, which lost the party more than a score of Representatives in the House. He earnestly recommended a reduction of the enormous weight of needless taxation and a reform of the tariff laws; but his advice was unheeded by the Republican majority, and the result is witnessed in the political revolution of such stanch Republican States as Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. What more? President Arthur lost no time in rescuing the Government from the reckless and unscrupulous diplomacy of Blaine, which threatened to involve the country in untold conflicts. Instead of gratefully acknowledging the efforts of the President to get the party out of the mire in which the leaders had dragged it, his enemies sit down to criticise some unimportant post-office removal as an abuse of the patronage of the Government. It must be admitted that the President deserves far less censure for the condition into which the Republican party has fallen than the men who denounce him. Had his policy in regard to rivers and harbors and questions of taxation and revenue been resolutely followed in the last session of Congress the Republicans must probably would not now have to deplore the overwhelming disasters of the November elections. By their own blundering and folly the party leaders in Congress recklessly threw away their opportunities, and then turn around and abuse the President for the consequences.

Sub cellar Abuses.

One of the worst of these sub cellar abuses at the State Capital has been the appointment of men to positions of presumed importance, who never visited Harrisburg except to draw their pay. Others generally farmed the light duties, for which they drew heavy salaries, out to substitutes, who were glad to take the contract for little or nothing and then let the work take care of itself. The rivalry among the substitutes at Harrisburg is generally as fierce as it is among the principal pullers of the State pap, and as there is no fixed pay for the services of the former they are cut down to starvation rates by unscrupulous office-seekers. Some of those who receive appointments as pasters and folders, don't bother their heads about substitutes, but bravely draw their pay in utter disregard of the duties which they are supposed to perform. Although the list of officers is large it has never yet been large enough to gratify a tenth part of the applicants, and one of the most annoying features of organizing the Legislature in the past was how to take care of the many men of influence who flocked to the State capital. It is safe to suppose that each member had at least two or three deputy statesmen to take care of and his failure to provide them with positions has generally cost them home vowing vengeance upon what in case he ever came up for office again.

Sometimes a savage applicant was placated by paying him the amount which the position he expected was supposed to yield, but this was done only in exceptional cases and when the disappointed ones were men of local influence, whose anger is was not safe to incur. Others, again, were put into paltry positions and their salaries shut out to respectable proportions by the member. Two years ago a barly two-hundred-pounder from the oil region was appointed page. He boarded at the leading hotel, thrust his political views on leading men and had his board paid by the member upon whom he fooled himself in this fashion. Of course, although appointed as page he did not serve as such. He stayed at the capital to give his friends at home the impression that he had a paying position, but he did not render the Legislature one hour's service for the pay he drew. It would be a positive relief to members of the Legislature if the appointment of pasters, folders and pages were provided for in some other way.—Phila. *Times*.

The Reform Bill.

The Civil service Bill, which now requires only the President's signature to become a law, is a long and elaborate document, covering many details, and will require some time to get fairly in operation. Its general aim is to make appointments to office no longer a distribution of party spoils and to render public place independent of political favor. It provides for the appointment by the President with the consent of the Senate, of three Civil Service Commissioners, no more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. They are to receive $3500 a year each and necessary traveling expenses, and shall hold no other official place under the United States. The Commission shall have a secretary at $1800 per annum, to be appointed by the President, and it is authorized to employ in addition a stenographer and messenger, which, with its chief examiner at a salary of $2000 and the local boards of examiners, completes its organization.

The duties of the Commission are to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the Civil Service act into effect. It is stipulated that these rules shall provide for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service, which examinations shall be practical in their character and test the relative fitness and capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service to which they seek to be appointed. Appointments to office are to be made from those graded highest as the result of such competitive examination, with the proviso that they must be apportioned among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population. Candidates for office so selected are to be first given a trial before absolute appointment. The promotions are to be made from the lower grades to the higher through competitive examinations. It is made the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which such rules relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying such rules into effect. The Commission is required to make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practial effects thereof and any suggestion concerning the Civil Service it may approve.

To aid it in its work the Commission is directed to select in one or more places in each State or Territory a suitable number of persons not less than three in the official service of the United States to be members of boards of examiners. These boards shall hold examinations twice in each year. A chief examiner appointed by the Commission shall act with the examining boards as far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, to secure accuracy, uniformity and justice in all their proceedings. Other sections of the bill relate to the accommodations to be furnished the Commission and Boards of Examiners; provides for the classification of clerks in Treasury and Post Office Departments, limits the members of one family in each grade of the service to two; provides that no recommendation by members of Congress shall be received, except as to the character and residence of the applicants; prohibits appointment of any person who habitually uses intoxicating beverages in excess; prohibits political assessments, and provides penalties for the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of the act

The bill allows six months for the reform methods to get fairly under way after which time no appointments to office or promotions shall be made in the class of offices affected by the bill except after examinations and selections as provided. Those honorably discharged from the military and navy service on account of disability resulting from wounds or sickness are still to be preferred for appointments if found to be competent. Persons employed as laborers or work men and officers not in the executive branch of the Government do not come within the provisions of the act nor unless by direction of the Senate do those higher officers of Government, appointed by and with the consent of the Senate. As the bill provides only for the Civil Service, of course the army and navy is exempted from its operations, but not so the civilians in the Departments of War and the Navy. The Civil Service act of 1871, which authorize the President to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil services of the United States as may best promote the efficiency, thereof, is continued in force.

The Civil Service Bill as it stands therefore is limited in its operations in that it applies only to the subordinate offices in the Executive Departments of Washington and to such offices elsewhere under the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General which have more than fifty employees, and by virtue of its affirmance of the act of 1871, to such other offices as the President may direct. The President is authorized, not directed, to appoint the Commission so that the whole matter of Civil Service Reform remains within his direction. He may further refuse to request the aid of the Commission in preparing rules. The matter is left thus discretionary, doubtless in order to avoid all questions as to the bills infringing on the constitutional prerogatives of the President. It is not to be doubted that President Arthur will appoint the Commission, and promulgate the rules to govern it in accordance with the provisions of the bill. This accomplished, Civil Service Reform will work itself out, and its advocates have every reason to be satisfied and gratified at the final passage of this long-pending and much-scoffed at measure.—Phila. *Times*.

Personal and Political.

A Washington dispatch states that Senator Mitchell was suddenly called to his home at Wellsboro last Thursday by a telegram informing him that his three children have diphtheria.

The Columbia *Republican* claims for Senator Reyburn that he has been an Independent for years while remaining faithful to his Republican principles.

There is something unusually touching in the letter of Archbishop Purcell inclosing a contribution of sixty dollars to the fund for the relief of his creditors. While the greatest amount of sympathy is undoubtedly due to the unfortunates who intrusted their earnings to the Archbishop's care, there has been no

Governor Cleveland seems to be disappointing nobody so far except his friends; but he seems to be doing this with great completeness. His first message has proved the first chapter in his own obituary.—Phila. *Press*.

HARRISBURG, January 4.—The appointment of William Livsey, of Pittsburg, as successor to the late Captain A. C. Nett as cashier of the State Treasury was officially announced by Treasurer Bailey this evening. Mr. Livsey has been temporarily filling the place. He was cashier under Treasurer Butler.

Elisha W. Davis, formerly of Venango county and later of Philadelphia, who figured prominently for a long time as a Legislator of Pennsylvania, has been elected a member of the Colorado Legislature and Speaker of the House. Mr. Davis has the happy faculty of coming to the surface in politics wherever he goes and has had experience enough to make an admirable presiding officer.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises hereinafter described, on Monday the 29th day of January, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m.

All that certain Leasehold Estate situated in Bradford Township, McKean County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at corner of one-half (½) acre lot of Sterling Green; thence down the public road to the Railroad; thence down the Railroad to land of McCauley and Griffith; thence on line of McCloskey and Griffith to Tunungwant Creek; thence up the Creek to northwest corner of said three-fourths acre lot; thence along line of said Green lot to place of beginning, containing three-fourths of one acre, more or less, in Warrant 2818. Together with the appurtenances thereunto consisting of one Steam Saw Mill building 60x70 feet, one steam boiler house connected therewith, 20 x 16 feet, one shingle mill building 20 x 20 feet, one blacksmith shop and other buildings, and all machinery, fixtures, &c., and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Vinton Pratt and Joseph Baker, doing business as Pratt, Baker & Co., at the suit of L. Emery, Jr., W. R. Weaver and L. K. Haseltine, doing business as Emery Oil Company.

A. J. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises hereinafter described, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1883, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to wit:

The Defendants interest in and to all that parcel and tract of land situated in Bradford Township, McKean County, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Ayers as Mansfield, bounded and described, as follows to wit: Beginning at a post in the south west corner of lot No. 386, thence west five hundred and twenty-eight rods to a post in the south line of lot No. 385, thence north two hundred and two rods to a post in the line of public highway; thence easterly along the south line of said highway one hundred and eighty-seven rods to a post in the west line of lands of John Emery; thence north thirty-three rods to a birch birch at the northwest corner of lands of said Emery; thence east forty rods, more or less, to the west line of lot No. 384, thence south twelve rods to a post the northwest corner of lot No. 385; thence east fifty-three rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, and being part of lot No. 386, in Warrant No. 2368, being the same land conveyed to William M. Ayers by Horace Little, Executor of Daniel Kingsbury, deceased. Having thereon one frame house, several outbuildings, one gas well with casing, tubing, fixtures, &c., necessary for producing oil, several springs of water, about —— acres, reputably improved, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of A. F. Heald at the suit of L. Ward and others.

A. J. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY VIRTUE of several writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or vendue, at the court house described, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Defendants interest in and to all that certain lot or piece of land situate in Hamilton Township, McKean County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at corner of one-half (½) acre lot of Sterling Green; thence down the public road to the Railroad; thence down the Railroad to land of McCauley and Griffith; thence on line of McCloskey and Griffith to Tunungwant Creek; thence up the Creek to northwest corner of said three-fourths acre lot; thence along line of said Green lot to place of beginning, containing three-fourths of one acre, more or less, in Warrant 2818. Together with the appurtenances thereunto consisting of one Steam Saw Mill building 60x70 feet, one steam boiler house connected therewith, 20 x 16 feet, one shingle mill building 20 x 20 feet, one blacksmith shop and other buildings, and all machinery, fixtures, &c., and appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of C. H. Freeman and C. A. Hunter at the suit of Applebee and Prather, and others.

A. J. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 10, 1883.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises described below on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m.

A certain Leasehold held by written or verbal lease obtained in Foster Township, McKean county, Pa., on the Wilhelm tract or farm so called, and is described as follows: A certain Leasehold for all purposes of about 20 acres, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Hezekiah Bunn, on the west by Wheaton lands, on the south by lands of Chatham & Co., and Jamesville, together with the property thereon situated and belonging to the same, consisting of six oil wells, two new and one old rigs, two boilers, all in operation, seven two hundred and fifty barrel oil tanks, and four oil tight tanks, three gas tanks, five bath houses, one dwelling house, one boarding house, two stables, complete set of tools, belonging to said lease, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of O. Smith, owner, or reputed owner, and D. L. Bowen, contractor, at the suit of Clarke Woodruff.

A. J. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., Jan. 16, 1883.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Estate of George Bradley, deceased, the undersigned having been appointed a solicitor to marshal assets or distribution fund, &c. Notice is hereby given to all interested or having claims against said estate to meet at my office in the Borough of Smethport, in the county of McKean, Pa., on Tuesday, the 30th day of February, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons are requested to present and prove their claims on that day or to be debarred from coming in for a share of such fund or fund.

F. FORD, Auditor.

Notice.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURG, BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

You are hereby specially notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Commercial Hotel in Kane, Pa., on Saturday, January 20th, inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year and adopting or rejecting an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company, and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

By order.

GEORGE R. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Jan'y 6, 1883.-4t.

[illegible] PER WEEK. [illegible] Outfit and Steady Employment. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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CAN'T MAKE IT PAY. We will forfeit $1,000 if we cannot prove that we can show any man how to make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. We will start you. Work for your spare moments or all the time. Big pay for every worker. Many are making fortunes. Nothing like it ever known before. Reader, if you want business at which persons of your own either sex can make large pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

FREE [illegible]

Trial List

For Third Monday of January, 1883.

1 Emma Wallace vs Augustus Day; No 130 February term 1877 Appeal.
2 J. E. Hamlin vs J. Allison; No 6 June term 1877 Appeal.
3 N. L. Marsh and Isaac Stiles vs O. P. Bradford and M. H. Coates; No 15 September term 1877 Appeal.
4 F. J. Lyon vs H. Allison and Putnam Post; No 16 September term 1877 Appeal.
5 Albert Robinson vs Arthur Kane; No 20 September term 1877 Appeal.
6 F. T. Kennedy vs Jas. Merrigan; No 23 September term 1877 Appeal.
7 Peter and Isaac Stiles vs J. A. Butterfield; No 4 December term 1877 Appeal.
8 C. H. Brown vs J. A. Butterfield; No 5 December term 1877 Appeal.
9 W. R. Kane vs J. A. Butterfield; No 6 December term 1877 Appeal.
10 J. J. Foster vs Jas. Drumgoole; No 7 December term 1877 Appeal.
11 Fred Chapin for use of H. Chapin vs D. C. Johnson; No 12 December term 1877 Appeal.
12 H. G. Crittenden vs Wm. A. MacDowell; No 14 December term 1877 Appeal.
13 Frank Hagey and Charles Schofield vs T. Mullin; No 15 December term 1877 Appeal.
14 F. Adams vs Frank Holland; No 18 December term 1877 Appeal.
15 F. W. Cole vs M. W. Wagner; No 19 December term 1877 Appeal.
16 Henry F. Allison vs Wm. Sawyer; No 6 February term 1878 Appeal.
17 F. Adams vs Frank Holland; No 7 February term 1878 Appeal.
18 J. Cauley and S. Allen vs W. W. Winans; No 1 February term 1878 Appeal.
19 I. C. Torrence vs C. J. Hamlin; No 9 June term 1878 Appeal.
20 Wesley Palmer vs Bruce and Soper; No 12 June term 1878 Appeal.
21 Joseph Hagey vs Joseph Morgan; No 25 September term 1878 Appeal.
22 F. T. Clark vs C. D. Longstreet; No 26 September term 1878 Appeal.
23 John Tait vs David Hooper use of Bixby Warren vs Thos Tait J. M. Tait Geo Tait and Thos Tait Jr.; No 34 September term 1878 Appeal.
24 F. F. Warren and David Hooper firm name Warren & Hooper vs Thos Tait et al.; No 35 September term 1878 Appeal.
25 Judah Crawford vs John Chadwick; No 37 September term 1878 Appeal.
26 F. W. Rogers vs Robert Girnan; No 39 September term 1878 Appeal.
27 Reuben Worsley use J. W. Mix vs W. J. Morrison; No 54 September term 1878 Appeal.
28 C. B. Hamlin vs Chas. DeLisle; No 58 September term 1878 Appeal.
29 S. J. Kennedy vs C. Wilder and —— Hildreth; No 8 September term 1879 Appeal.
30 M. F. Franklin vs Jas. Franklin vs David Hooper and Frank Warren; No 34 December term 1879 Appeal.
31 A. E. Washburn vs C. D. Langdon use; No 39 December term 1879 Appeal.
32 Willard Brown vs Nelson Vaughn; No 40 December term 1879 Appeal.
33 Henry H. Stanley vs Jas. H. Tupper; No 42 December term 1879 Appeal.
34 S. and Angeline Davis his wife, for use of Anderson Davis vs George Abbott; No 58 December term 1879 Appeal.
35 W. J. Hayward vs Joseph Bonbon; No 59 December term 1879 Appeal.
36 Jas. Adams use Wm. Reese vs S. Hatch; No 60 December term 1879 Appeal.
37 F. W. Rogers vs H. Connolly; No 62 December term 1879 Appeal.
38 T. C. Elliott vs H. J. Pemberton; No 69 December term 1879 Appeal.
39 T. C. Elliott vs H. J. Pemberton; No 69 December term 1879 Appeal.
40 J. J. Adams vs J. Dyer & —— Lamb; No 80 December term 1879 Appeal.
41 D. C. Young surviving partner of the firm of Taylor & Young vs H. W. Wright; No 89 December term 1879 Appeal.
42 A. N. King vs Pittsburg Oil Co; No 93 December term 1879 Appeal.
43 H. W. Stevenson vs Wm. Sawyer; No 4 February term 1880 Appeal.
44 J. B. Barker vs Thos. McKean; No 6 February term 1880 Appeal.
45 J. H. Harmon vs D. C. Wing & Co; No 9 February term 1880 Appeal.
46 J. D. Hughes vs F. F. Abbott; No 10 February term 1880 Appeal.
47 Hamlin Robinson & Co vs Joseph H. Depew; No 20 February term 1880 Appeal.
48 Fred Chamberlain vs H. Allison and P. F. Post; No 16 September term 1877 Appeal.
49 H. M. Orcutt vs W. F. Perkins, W. B. Richards, F. M. Mallory, R. H. Richards and Wm. Walsh & Co; No 8 December term 1879 Appeal.
50 Delevant Wadd vs Walsh & Co; No 88 February term 1880 Appeal.
51 Allen & Bailey vs Walsh & Co; No 89 February term 1880 Appeal.
52 T. Connelly agent for Southwest Lumber Mfg. Co. vs Walsh & Co; No 91 February term 1880.
53 Thomas Post vs J. W. Hemingway; No 95 February term 1880 Appeal.
54 Jas. Adams use Wm. Reese vs S. Hatch; No 60 December term 1879 Appeal.
55 Daniel Bonbon vs Joseph Morgan and Bros.; No 97 February term 1880 Appeal.
56 J. J. Patterson and H. Mitchell vs E. Kingsbury; No 1 June term 1880 Appeal.
57 D. MacFadden use of E. Hargrave vs J. Simpson; No 5 June term 1880 Appeal.
58 Wesley Palmer vs Bruce and Soper; No 12 June term 1878 Appeal.
59 Wm. M. Fowler vs T. H. Rice and Cooley dealer, bankrupts in Rice & Cooley; No 5 June term 1880 Appeal.
60 Joseph Hagey vs Ralph Pemberton; No 9 June term 1880 Appeal.
61 F. H. and John Shumway vs Southwick Smith; No 10 June term 1880 Appeal.
62 Mary Ann Avery vs C. W. Chamberlain; No 11 June term 1880 Appeal.
63 Martha Post vs C. H. Brown; No 23 June term 1880 Appeal.
64 C. W. Mason vs A. P. Brown; No 28 June term 1880 Appeal.
65 Thomas Carroll vs Wm. Bergstrom; No 31 June term 1880 Appeal.
66 Henry Mason vs A. Brandon; No 35 September term 1880 Appeal.
67 Jacob Lamb vs C. Lamb & Sons; No 36 September term 1880 Appeal.
68 R. C. Adams vs Henry Robinson and Rose Robinson; No 38 September term 1880 Appeal.

JOHN R. STRAWBRIDGE, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 31, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan Hall, late of Lafayette township, McKean county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ZOCAR HALL,
Administrator.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 28, 1882.-6t.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of Jacob Berg, late of Lafayette township, McKean county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADOLPH HELLABRAND,
Executor.

Rixford, Pa., Dec. 28, 1882.-6t.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given of the expiration of the co-partnership of the Annin Tanning Co. Creek and consequent dissolution of said Co. All persons having claims against said Co. are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said Co. are requested to make immediate payment.

A. A. GILLALLAND, Sec'y.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 26, 1882.

Administratrix Notice.

[illegible] Administratrix of the estate of [illegible] late of Keating township, McKean county, Pa., deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LARRIE E. TAYLOR,
Administratrix.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 4, 1883.-6-6t.

Final Account.

A. W. SCOTT } No. 766, June Term, 1878.
vs. } In the Court of Common Pleas
JOS. DUKE. } of McKean Co., Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that George P. Duke, Assignee of A. W. Scott, has filed in the Prothonotary's Office his final account of his administration of the above named estate, the Final Account of said Assignee of said A. W. Scott, and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County for confirmation and allowance on the 12th day of February A.D. 1883, (2d Monday of February), next, at the Court House in said town, when and where any person interested may be present and show why such account should not be allowed.

JOHN B. STRAWLEY,
Prothonotary.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 8, 1883.-6-6t.

For Sale.

Steam Saw Mill at Eldred, Pa. In perfect repair and doing a good business. About one and a half miles from the Allegany river, with 12 acres of land, 2 dwellings, and stock of hemlock logs if wanted. Terms easy.

Address, COLEMAN & LAWRENCE,
Dunkirk, N.Y.

MEN WANTED ON SALARY.

We can need a few more reliable men to sell our Nursery Stock. Any man of push, energy and perseverance can secure permanent employment. Steady employment guaranteed. Liberal inducements to the right parties. Apply at once, stating age, and enclosing stamp. Address, STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, O. (The Choice Nurseries.)

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved into his former shop into his recently finished and commodious new Morrison Power building next door to W. D. Oothout's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. Home but first-class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

A. REILLY,

Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.

LIME, LATH, PLASTER and PLASTERING HAIR

Furnished at the LOWEST RATES

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he has purchased the Ames dairy, heretofore conducted by Mr. Ames, and that on MONDAY, February 5, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk,

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 8, 1883.-6t.

JAMES T. DONAHUE,
PLUMBER,
No. 3, Kennedy St., Bradford.

Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam; Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boilers, Lift Sinks, Pumps, Etc.

JEWELRY

And all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

I will sustain the

'ROCKFORD'

Watches against the world for time and money. All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,
Main St. SMETHPORT, PA.

Thos. R. Frisbee,

GENERAL DEALER

IN

DRY-GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, Flour, Feed, &c.

LUMBER & SHINGLES.

CORYVILLE, McKEAN CO., PA.

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

At A. J. Parker's Barn, NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT.

IRONS & PARKER, Prop's.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for Funerals or Business Purposes can be furnished at all times with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

MISCELLANEOUS.

DeSILVER WELD,

OF

WELD'S CARPET HOUSE,

No. 100, MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.,

Will offer on and after Monday, November 6, 1882,

Great and Unprecedented Inducements in

CARPETS, RUGS, MATS,

TOWELS, LINENS AND HOUSEHOLD DRAPERIES.

The Largest, Finest and Most Choice Selections ever Exhibited by any one House Outside of New York. Magnificent Display in

FUR-LINED AND SILK CIRCULARS.

If You want Reliable Goods in

SEAL SKIN SACQUES AND DOLMANS,

Remember DeSILVER WELD has the Goods at Low Prices, Also

Wolf and Bear Lap Robes.

Novelties in

Brass Goods, Banner Stands, Fire Screens, etc.

Special Opening in

Hassocks, Foot Rests, Blacking Cases, Willow and Fancy Baskets.

REMEMBER I am the Only exclusive Carpet and House Furnishing Goods Dealer in Bradford, and am bound by my sense of Reputation at home and abroad to keep on hand the finest goods and largest assortment and at the Lowest Possible Price, exclusively for Cash on delivery to all.

DeSILVER WELD.

H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches,

—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of

ENGRAVING,

and such work as belongs to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

I have also on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING Goods.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

FALL LINE OF MILLINERY,

Consisting of

Hats, Turbans, Plumes,

In every variety. Special value in

Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, Velvets,

SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, Etc.

Full and Choice Stock of

UNDERWEAR

In all Grades and sizes.

Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters At Buffalo Prices.

TRIMMING, Etc., Etc.

MRS. T. D. NASH'S,
93 Main St.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

All kinds of

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

MAKE HENS LAY

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., January 11, 1883.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Court next week. Judge Olmsted will preside.

—Judge Williams will deliver his lecture on "Ireland" in the Opera House at Eldred Friday evening.

—Secure reserved seat tickets for Prof. Larkin's lectures, without extra charge, at Armstrong's drugstore.

—A syndicate of four young capitalists of this borough hold certificates for 20,000 barrels of 97 cent oil.

—The court appointed B. F. Freeman and Wm. H. Soules, poor directors of Eldred Borough on Monday.

—Mrs. Moore, of East Smethport, the amputation of whose limb we mentioned last week, died yesterday morning.

—Butler county has over 900 producing oil wells, with an average production of about three barrels per day each.

—County Auditors Washburn, Stevens and Brewer are hard at work digging their way through the county accounts of 1882.

—Reserved seats for the lecture next Tuesday evening can be secured at the drugstore of A. B. Armstrong without extra charge.

—Tuesday night was the coldest of the season. The mercury dropped to twenty below, owing to the persistent "hearing" of Jack Frost.

—The A. O. U. W. lodge have vacated the Masonic lodge room and secured comfortable quarters in the third story of the Backus building.

—The week of prayer is being observed by the members and congregation of the M. E. church. Interesting meetings are being held every evening.

—Sheriff Wilcox offers several pieces of real estate for sale in our advertising columns. The Sheriff is getting to be an extensive real estate dealer.

—The lecture at the Opera House next Thursday evening will be well worth hearing. Prof. Larkin is a ripe scholar and has travelled extensively.

—The salaries of the conductors on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia have been increased twenty per cent. and brakemen seventeen per cent.

—Five Swedish citizens were Americanized by being sworn in as full citizens with the right to vote, pay taxes and run for office, in open court on Tuesday.

—Of the score or more Bradford attorneys not more than a dozen have enough business at court to keep them in attendance more than a day or two.

—The Wellsboro *Agitator* is thirty years old. Ten years older than the MINER and we must admit equally young, vigorous and handsome in appearance.

—The whole number of pupils enrolled in the borough schools last term was 211. There were 96 in the high school department, 63 in the Intermediate, and 58 in the Primary.

—Chairman of County Committee, A. H. Bloomer, of Bradford, will represent the McKean democracy at the meeting of the State Committee at Harrisburg next Monday.

—School commenced on Monday and the absence of the usual noisy rabble of boys about the post office during the distribution of arriving mails is noticed with a feeling of relief.

The Masonic lodge-room is to be newly carpeted and partially refurnished. It is hinted that a new grid-iron for branding purposes and a new and very athletic and vicious goat is also ordered.

—C. S. King's store building looks very desolate since the removal of the goods. It is too commodious and eligible a business location to go begging for a tenant long, and it is hinted that it will soon be occupied.

—Why should the local correspondents of a country paper be expected or permitted to conceal their identity? It simply furnishes a cover under which to indulge in personal assaults and misrepresentations.

—The Bradford, Pendall & Kinzua, the Bradford, Eldred & Cuba, and the Tonawanda & Cuba narrow gauge railroads have been consolidated under one management, with the offices and shops at Bradford.

—The Olean capitalists are awakening. They have secured the location of the B. N. Y. & P. shops in their town by donating the land for the purpose. A judicious investment that will yield large dividends.

—Judge Williams has given a decision in a case arising in the Tioga county court that beer hottlers who do not take out a license the same as other venders of malt or spirituous liquors are guilty of violation of the license law.

—The indebtedness of Tioga county on the first of this month amounted to $6,-200. This is a good showing, considering the fact that new county offices costing $22,000, have been built during the past two years.—*Agitator.*

—The Tioga *Express* appeared in mourning last week in consequence of the death of the proprietor, Edward M. Bixby, which occured on Thursday morning. Mr. Bixby was in his thirtieth year and had been ill for several weeks.

—The many subscribers who have called and settled their subscription and renewed for another year during this week have our heartiest thanks. There are yet many more whom we would like to have occasion to thank likewise.

—S. J. Gifford has sold the stock of groceries in his store to O. L. Donghue, and will devote his entire attention to the lumber business. His former baker will continue the bakery business at the same place.

—We overheard a facetious individual on the train coming from Bradford Tuesday remark that he understood a speculator in the new oil exchange was forced to "lay down" the day before upon a call for two dollars and a half on margins!

—The county commissioners are required by law to elect a clerk at the first session of each year. John R. Shoemaker was of course re-elected this year. He is a book keeper and accountant of many years experience, and few men are better acquainted with the intricate details of the business in the commissioner's office. The Board are well satisfied with his services and would find it a very difficult matter to fill his place.

—The Olean *Democrat* comes to us this week changed in form from a four page to an eight page sheet. It may be an improvement, but we were never favorably impressed with a quarto make up for a country weekly. It suits Persons probably, and perhaps is none of our business.

—The "old mystery" on 646 was given its fourth shot last week. Its production was increased by the use of the thirty quarts of nitro glycerine to one hundred barrels for the first twenty-four hours. In a few days afterwards it was pumping twenty-five barrels.—*Derrick.*

—The formal opening of the Genesee Valley Canal division of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad will be celebrated on the 23rd inst. by a "press excursion" planned by Mr. W. S. Baldwin, the General Passenger Agent. The trip also includes a ride over the Allegany Central narrow gauge road.

—A billiard expert by the name of Sage gave an exhibition of his skill at Moores' billiard room last Saturday evening, by playing a four ball game of three hundred points against M. A. Sprague, B. F. Wright and F. B. Dean. The expert did some good playing, but the amateurs beat him by forty-eight points.

—Prof. Sullivan reports that this term of school opens most auspiciously as to attendance and the prospect of a profitable session. The full attendance at the opening of the term is 161 pupils, of which number 64 are in the Higher, 41 in the Intermediate, and 46 in the Primary department. It is expected that this number will be largely increased.

—W. P. Van Gorder, who is suffering a period of forcible restraint of his liberty on the charge of setting fire to the Bennett House, has favored the MINER with a communication, which we do not deem best to publish, inasmuch as it consists of a series of charges against another party, of whose guilt we have no farther evidence than the unsupported word of Mr. Van Gorder himself.

— We would like a reliable correspondent in every township and borough of the county. To one who will give us pure news and not gossip, and will not be ashamed or afraid to reveal his identity we will make it an inducement to furnish us a regular report. We have no use for anonymous and irresponsible scribblers and scandal-mongers.

—There are about 800,000 tons of coal shipped over the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railway annually. This tonage will be more than doubled after the construction of the new lines of railroad into the Clearfield bituminous coal region, which will connect with the Pine Creek railway. This, with the million tons of anthracite to come over the roads, will probably make it necessary to double track the Pine Creek and C. C. & A. railways at a very early date.—Wellsboro *Agitator.*

—A dispatch from Eldred state that Lizzie O'Brien, an inmate of a disorderly house in that place kept by Ella Spencer, was dangerously stabbed last night by a male visitor. The assailant was a stranger who entered the house early in the evening and began to playfully scuffle with the girl. He threw her on the floor, and when she arose she exclaimed, "I am stabbed!" Examination showed that a deep cut had been inflicted in her abdomen. During the confusion created by the announcement of the injury the fellow escaped and has not been captured. No reason can be assigned for the deed. He was entirely unknown to the girl.

—The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Southern Tier Masonic Relief Association was held in Elmira Monday evening. As some of our readers carry policies in this company, the following figures from the report of officers may be interesting. "The total amount of receipts during the year was reported at $163,947.73; paid on death claims for the same period, $150,-844.00. The cost necessary to pay the expenses of the association has been $1 29 for each member. The association has paid in death claims since its organization, fifteen years or more, $1,180,428. It has 8,360 members in the first class, which pays $2,000 for each death, and 974 members in the second, which pays $1.00 for each member on each death."

Personal.

Mrs Kinner nee Miss Mary Gray, of Oswayo, Potter county, is visiting friends in town.

Judge Williams presides at this term of court. He is accompanied by Mrs. Williams.

C. B. Gould, editor of the *Cameron County Press*, with his wife, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Master Fred. Newman, of Buffalo, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, at the Grand Central.

Judge Olmsted will take his seat on the bench as Additional Law Judge of this district for the first time next week.

C. K. Bartwell has returned from Harrisburg, and we understand will let the Legislature take care of itself this winter.

Mrs. John Forrest and daughter returned from Bradford on Monday, where they have been spending several days the guests of Mrs. H. F. Barbour.

R. B. Stone Esq., of Bradford, has been appointed by the Governor one of the trustees of the Warren Insane Asylum, subject to the approval of the Senate.

Jos. Moorehead, of the Bradford *Mail*, was registered at the Grand Central on Tuesday, but had the bad manners to neglect calling at the MINER office.

Hon. A. T. Burden of Eldred, was one of the many agreeable callers at the MINER office this week. It was his first visit to Smethport in a number of years.

The presence of lawyers Chapman, King, Boggs, Wall, McClure, Milliken, Reeves, Bentley, Roberts, Sturgeon, Smith and Cotter is observed at nearly every term of court.

Hon. W. S. Brownell is under the care of the doctor, but not confined to his bed. Since the loss of his excellent wife, his spirits have been very much depressed and his health had suffered correspondingly. A trip to the commercial and political capitals would be beneficial.

Calvin Comes, a former resident of this vicinity, and well known by the older residents, has returned from the west to take up his residence and end his days in the county. He is said to be the first white male child born in the county. He removed to the west about fifteen years ago.

HOW THEY PAY TAXES.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The complaint is frequently heard that wealthy corporations, especially railroads, cannot be forced to pay county and township taxes on the large amount of property used in the conduct of their business, and it may be thought by some that they pay no taxes. The fact is that the immense amount of tax paid into the State treasury in various ways by the large railroad and other corporations relieves the citizens of the State from the payment of any State tax on real estate. The revenues of the State are obtained almost wholly from the tax on corporation stock, on gross receipts of corporations, on coal companies, bank stock, loans, writs, will and deeds, on foreign insurance companies and licenses, bonus on charters, and from other similar sources, forming no burden directly on the people at large. The report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1882, give the items of receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth. As a matter of local interest we copy some items from this report. Our local railroad and other corporations pay a State tax, as follows:

ON CORPORATION STOCK.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$388,095 80
Bradford Gas Co.	450 00
Bradford Water Works Co.	20 70
B. N. Y. & P. Railway	2,434 45
Bradford Oil Co.	96 00
B. R. & K. Railway	2,000 00
Buffalo Coal Co.	1,898 98
B. B. & S. Railroad Co.	450 00
B. P. & W. R. R. Co.	7,891 04
Bradford Oil Exchange	279 00
Forest Oil Co.	5,999 95
K. & E. R. R. Co.	2,775 00
N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co.	5,636 44
McK. & B. R. R. Co.	1,164 60
O. B. & W. R. R. Co.	1,725 00
Union Oil Co.	8,080 00
United Pipe Lines	90,876 97

ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	$375,413 20
B. R. & K. R. R. Co.	1,008 98
B. R. & C. R. R. Co.	182 34
B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Co.	1,986 69
B. P. & W. R. R. Co.	5,991 41
K. & E. R. R. Co.	1,854 76
McK. & B. R. R. Co.	591 40
N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co.	15,645 78
O. B. & W. R. R. Co.	863 84
United Pipe Lines	13,567 65

ON BANK STOCK.

Bradford National Bank	$ 600 00
First Nat'l Bank of Bradford	600 00

ON NET EARNINGS OR INCOME.

Dow & Co., Bradford	$ 357 97
Exchange Bank, Bradford	135 90

ON LOANS.

Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	$118,560 08
Bradford Oil Exchange	5 00
Bradford City	4 62
McKean County	[illegible] 96
Union Oil Company	2,252 00

The personal property the people of McKean County paid a tax of $2,355 74.

On writs, wills and deeds the Prothonotary of McKean County paid a State tax of $3,320 24.

Treasurer Brennan turned into the State treasury on account of tavern licenses, $5,879 20; retailers' licenses, $2,434 29; eating house licenses, $780 00; brewers' licenses, $23 75; billiard licenses, $961 70; brokers' licenses, $26 50; auctioneers' licenses, $74 10; wholesale liquor licenses, $232 50; theatre and circus licenses, $199 50.

Administratix Sale.

The attorneys for Mrs. Carrie E. Taylor, the administratix of the estate of W. R. Taylor, deceased, have issued hand bills announcing that the tobacco store occupied by the deceased, together with the contents, will be sold at public vendue on Saturday, the 13th inst. at 10 a. m. Sale to take place on the premises.

A Good Job.

Mr. Wilber Oviatt, one of the Supervisors of Keating township, merits the thanks of the traveling public for having done a good piece of work where it was very much needed. The dug-way below town, between this place and Farmers Valley, has always been a dread to timid drivers. It need be no longer, as Mr. Oviatt has widened the road way so that two teams can pass at any point. He has also filled up the deep gully three feet and placed a high fence on the outside of the road at the steepest point as a protection against vehicles taking an unpleasant "header down below." It is a good job well done.

Gone Down Below.

Three candidates for the penitentiary start for Pittsburg to-day, under charge of special deputies F. O. Richmond and J. G. Boyer. Charles Wegner convicted of larceny of railroad tickets at Kane, goes for one year and three calendar months; James Nelson who broke open Dr. Page's house in Bradford and stole a few articles, will retire for two years and three calendar months; and Hugh Fox, who was convicted of larceny, aged twenty-three years, will be a year and three months older when he returns.

A Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1883.

Not a particle of snow here, and indeed but very little has fallen in this vicinity, and yet, with your snow and good sleighing up in McKean, I don't think the weather any colder there than here. The Capitol Building and grounds look natural and familiar, but how strange it seems to see so many new faces. In the House most all the members are new: Both Houses met on the 2d day of January, and after introducing a resolution in each house, cutting off fully one-half of the employes, they got very tired and adjourned for a week, when there was a scattering for their homes, a few of the Members, however, remain, and these sit around in the large arm-chairs, taking it quite easy, and looking very sedate and wonderously wise. If the Resolutions above referred to, pass, why then, they will leave, quite a number of the hearing class, beside a few very good farmers, out in the cold, cold world. But you know, we live in a fast age and one of sweeping reform too; yet, times was and still, is, and the world moves on as usual, and oh how fast it goes too. Very few people are aware of the rapidity of the Earth in its journey around the sun. Just think of it! This great globe of ours on which we live, is whirling and revolving through space, at the rate of nineteen (19) miles in every second of time, and then too, supposing it should strike something—a comet or star—where would we and the Legislature be? I would just like to see the Hoosac Boys, all that are alive to-day, live to see the year nineteen hundred (1900). Far there, and not until then, will the Millennium dawn.

C. K. S.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

BURNING OF THE NEWHALL HOUSE IN MILWAUKEE.

SIXTY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH OR KILLED BY JUMPING FROM THE UPPER STORIES OF THE HOTEL AND THIRTY MORE BADLY INJURED.

MILWAUKEE, Jan 10—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire occured in the Newhall House and spread with rapidity that but few of the inmates escaped. It is reported that 100 lives were lost, fifty bodies, mostly women, already having been found. The majority were killed by jumping from upper windows, the fire having cut off all means of escape. The fire was discovered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building, long designated as a death trap, was enveloped in flames. Scenes of utmost terror prevailed. The inmates jumped by dozens from the upper stories, covering the stone sidewalks with their lifeless bodies. The shrieks of the unfortunate filled the air. The people below were unable to render any aid. A number of terrified guests and employes of the hotel appeared at the windows, and seeing the distance to the ground, fell back to immediately perish in the flames. The employes of the hotel, which accommodated 850 guests, numbered eighty-six, and were mostly in the sixth story. The exit by way of the roof was cut off by the fire, and two stand pipes with fire ladders were not available for the same reason. A very few were saved by jumping on canvas. The exact loss of life is not yet ascertained, but it is safe to say that sixty persons are dead and thirty severely injured.

It is reported there were 850 guests in the house. If this is true the horrors that will be revealed by the removal of the debris will be dreadful to contemplate.

Tom Thumb got out of a front entrance. His wife was taken down the fire escape.

The hotel was built in 1857, at a total cost, including furnishing, of $977,000.

Clerk Tice, who had a narrow escape, says there were 110 boarders and ninety employes in the hotel. So far fifty-six are unaccounted for.

The appeals for aid from the victims were piteous, but little could be done.

Jumping on canvas did little service. About a dozen unfortunates also attempted to jump upon, but rebounded from the telegraph wires, a perfect mass of which surrounded the two fronts of the building.

The Mayor has called a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to organize a salvage corps to march the ruins.

The severe cold hampered the firemen and caused them great suffering. Three steamers came from Chicago in response to a call from the Mayor. The train to Milwaukee, ninety miles, ran in a little over an hour.

Mrs. John Gilbert, of the Minnie Palmer troupe, who was married only two days ago, was burned to death in sight of the multitude.

About a week ago the secretary of the local board of underwriters was asked to make a rate on the building that local agencies might take risks. The building was considered a death trap. The risks were refused.

Marriage of Arthur Cornforth.

Residents of Smethport will only remember Arthur Cornforth, son of Rev. C. Cornforth, formerly of this place, as a small boy, and it will be difficult to realize that he is now a practising lawyer and a married man. In confirmation of the latter we copy as follows from a Lawranco (Kan.) paper:

Yesterday morning at precisely nine o'clock, Chancellor Marvin of the State University pronounced the beautiful and sweet ceremony of the M. E. church which made Mr. Arthur Cornforth of Clyde, Kansas and Miss Fannie Fiske of this city man and wife. Miss Fiske is a young lady who has grown from infancy to womanhood in this city and a large circle of friends and acquaintances who will join the *Journal* in wishing the young lady a happy, prosperous and successful journey through life. Mr. Cornforth is a young man of promise and has a bright future before him, he being a graduate of the University Law Class last year and now enjoying a lucrative practice of law at his native home in Clyde, at which place the couple will take their abode. The wedding, although quiet and unpretentious (only the immediate friends and relatives being present) was a most happy and pleasant affair. Immediately after the ceremony congratulations were extended, followed by a sumptuous wedding breakfast, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. At the conclusion of the meal an hour was delightfully passed in social intercourse, music and the reading of letters and telegrams of congratulation from friends abroad who were unable to be present on the happy occasion. A large number of costly and beautiful presents were received by the bride and groom. The bride was handsomely attired in a becoming travelling suit of navy-blue silk and velvet, with hat and gloves to match. At 11 o'clock the happy couple took the Union Pacific train for the west, quite a number of friends and relatives accompanying them to the depot where a hearty hand shaking and a final farewell took place.

Plated Ware At Cost.

Parties who either did not or could not buy needed articles of silver plated ware at holiday prices can now purchase them at greatly reduced rates. Although M. A. Sprague sold a large amount of this class of goods before and during the holidays, he has yet a larger stock on hand than he cares to carry over to another season and will sell them for a few days at cost. He has some elegant goods, and if you will call and look at them you will be surprised to see how cheaply they can be bought.

Will Start up Mis Mill.

R. J. Gifford informs us that he will be ready about the 15th inst., to fill orders for custom sawing, as he intends at that time to start his mill in operation on Mechanic street. There is no mill in the country better equipped or prepared to do first class work.

Lecture.

There will be given at the Opera House, Tuesday Evening, January 16, 1883, a Lecture by Prof. B. F. Larkin, Ph. D. of Alfred University. This lecture has been commanded upon by the Press in the highest terms, and has been considered equal to Wendell Phillips' lecture celebrated, on the "Lost Arts." Let no one lose the rare treat of hearing this amusing and instructive Lecture. Subject, "Ten years in the Tropics among the Spanish Americans of Fact and Romance." It will treat of Physical Geography, Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and Tidal Waves, also Manners, Religion, Education, Different Classes, Women, &c., illustrated with anecdotes and descriptions.

Two Horrible Deaths.

We are indebted to the *Era* for the following accounts of two very sad casualties:

Between the hours of midnight and 3 o'clock Wednesday morning a well one quarter of a mile above Karns city, was destroyed by fire. Two lads, aged thirteen and fourteen respectively, sons of Leonard, who were on the tour, were both burned to death. Nothing remained but the slightless trunks, without legs, arms or heads. It is a mystery how the fire originated. The father was on the tour at another well about a half a mile distant, but knew nothing of the terrible fate of his boys until daylight this morning. One of the lads was found in front of the fire-box, where he had evidently been lying asleep. The other was wedged tightly under the blow-off pipe, where, no doubt, he had made vain efforts to escape. The sight was heartrending in the extreme.

Tuesday forenoon Hannah Ward was fatally burned while cleaning up a room in the Barse building, Bolivar, N. Y. She had gone into the room as usual, and the next known of her movement was a succession of piercing screams. People hurried to the spot and found the unfortunate young woman horribly burned, her clothes almost entirely consumed and the flesh roasted. She was unable give any account of the occurrence, but it is supposed from the appearance of things that she lit a piece of paper, threw it down on the zinc beside the stove, and by some means the blaze communicated with her dress. Gas was used in the stove, which was tight all around, so that the fire must have caught from the outside of it. Charred fragments of paper lead to the theory given. The poor creature lingered until four o'clock the next morning, when death ended her sufferings. She was twenty-four years old, of prepossessing appearance and good character, and had been married, although not living with her husband of late. Her mother lives in Warren.

Selling at Cost.

M. A. Sprague has a large stock of stoves and ranges which he will dispose of at cost in order to reduce the stock before taking inventory. Parties in need of a good stove or range will find this a good opportunity to secure one at a bargain.

Dr. D. B Day, Ridgway, Pa.—Send by stage 1/2 gro. your Liver Pills, 2 doz. Cough Syrup, 2 doz. Carbolic Ointment, 2 doz. Liniment: Among all the medicines on our shelves, yours are the ones that sell.

Vanstine & Sands, Brookville, Pa.

I was bilious and nearly sick; half a box of Dr. Day's Liver Pills cured me.
G. W. Nichols, Ridgway, Pa.

I find Dr. Day's Cough Syrup to be better than any other that I ever tried.
E. Anderson, Missionary, Ridgway, Pa.

No other pill could take the place of Dr. Day's Liver Pills; all should use them.
Mrs. P. M'Feeley, Whitestown, Pa.

As a general restorative, and to stop nervous dreams and lying awake, nothing can equal Dr. Day's Stomach & Nerve Tonic.

Dr Day's Liniment helped my horse's lameness at once; other kinds had failed.
Chas. Brown, Brandycamp, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
SMETHPORT, PA.
BERGSTRESSER'S

COPYING & ENLARGING
A Specialty.

Landscaping and Viewing
of all descriptions promptly executed.

Picture Frames of all Kinds.

—LOOK FOR—

L. W. Mason's

—Special Prices on—

General Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Housekeepers' Hardware,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

In This Space EVERY WEEK.

P. S. I have the Best Thaw in the County, and No Mistake.

LIVERY and Exchange Stables
At The Barnett House Barn.
G. R. & C. E. MOORE, Proprietors.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS
to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Carriage Shop
IN SMETHPORT.
CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
Made but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.
SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.
W. H. Wetenhall.
SMETHPORT March 16, 1881.—tf.

F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist,
SMETHPORT, PA.
OFFICE—Over L. W. Mason's Hardware Store, Main Street.
Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. 2041.

LIVERY and Exchange Stables
F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

E. B. FREEMAN,
General
Insurance Agent,
Office over Richmond's Drug Store.
FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES.

BROWNELL BROS
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.
AGENT FOR THE
White Sewing Machines
OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."
Smethport, - Pa.
February 4, 1881. 9-1y

Smethport
SASH FACTORY.
Near the McKean & Buffalo Depot.
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Matching, Mouldings,
Brackets, Planing, Turning, Etc.,
On Hand and Furnished at Short Notice.
J. G. Strong, Prop'r.

NEW
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
Having recently opened a meat and Vegetable market in
SMETHPORT!
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
Highest market price paid for Hides.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.
20tf

J. C. HAMLIN & CO.,
—DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.
CUTLERY,
GRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.
JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.
SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Largest Stock of Fall and Winter
CLOTHING
In Northwestern Pennsylvania.
Citizens of Smethport and vicinity,
RUSLANDER
THE SQUARE DEALING CLOTHIER
OF BRADFORD, PA.,
Begs leave to lay before you a few of his prices and Specialties.

Men's Heavy Mixed Overcoats,	$3.00
Men's Brown Chinchilla Overcoats,	5.00
Men's Fancy Chinchilla Overcoats,	$5.00 to 7.50
Men's All Wool Overcoats,	5.00

Also, a full line of FANCY, DIAGONAL, WORSTED AND DRESS OVERCOATS ranging in Price from $12.00 to $30.00

In Men's Suits can offer the following:

Union Cassimere Suits	$4.50 to 6.50
Black Diagonal in Sacks or Frocks,	$5.00, 6.00, 7.00

Cassimere and Dress Suits of every Quality and Description.

OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.
Special attention of the Ladies is called to this Branch of the Business. Without any exaggeration I have the Finest, Largest and Most Complete Stock of
CLOTHING FOR BOYS
And CHILDREN'S WEAR that can be found in any Establishment outside of New York.
If You Are in Need of

Children's Play Suits,	Boys School Suits,
Children's Cassimere Suits,	Boys Heavy Cassimere Suits,
Children's Fancy Cheviot Suits,	Boys Fancy Cassimere Suits,
Children's Black Diagonal Suits,	Boys Fine Diagonal Suits,
Children's, Kilt Suits,	Boys Blue Tricot Suits,

CALL ON ME AND I WILL GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN STYLES AND PRICES.
Remember the Place,
RUSLANDER,
The Square Dealing Clothier,
88 MAIN ST. 88
Duke and Wright Block,
BRADFORD, PA.

D. C. YOUNG
Has the LARGEST Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
—In the County—
NEW GOODS,
LOW PRICES,
Complete Assortment of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Groceries and Provisions,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Elegant stock Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Large Line of Flannel, and Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings,
A Specialty Made of
FINE TEAS.
BEST QUALITY OF CANNED GOODS.
No. 1
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
BEST QUALITY OF
FLOUR and MEAL
At Lowest Prices.
And every thing else usually kept in a country store. Call and examine for yourself. A pleasure to show goods.
MAIN ST., BACKUS BUILDING,
Smethport, Pa., Oct. 5, 1882.

A STRANGE REMINISCENCE.

THE ESCAPE OF A WELL KNOWN EX-ARMY SURGEON FROM AN UNFORESEEN DANGER.

(*Baltimore American.*)

Messrs. Editors:

I seldom appear publicly in print, but the facts connected with my experience which follow are so striking, and bear so closely upon the experience of others, I venture to reproduce them entire.

In the month of September, 1879, I was practicing medicine in New Orleans. The summer had been excessively hot and everybody was complaining of being exhausted and feeling tired. It was not an unfrequent occurrence to have patients ask for something to relieve this weary sensation, and that I should also partake of the same universal lassitude or weakness, did not alarm me. I supposed that over-work and exposure had produced a temporary physical prostration, therefore I made a trip to St. Paul, Minn., thinking that a rest of a few weeks in a cooler climate would soon reinvigorate me. Little did I dream, however, what was in store for me. After getting settled in my new quarters I took a short walk every day, and patiently awaited a return of strength, but in spite of all my efforts I seemed to be losing strength, and even any slight exercise became laborious and tiresome. During this time I had frequent dull aching pains in my head, and through my back and hips, occasional shooting pains in various parts of the body, with soreness, shortness of the breath, and palpitation of the heart. My feet and hands would be like ice one day, and burn with heat the next. I had no desire for food, and what I did eat distressed me; my sleep became disturbed with the desire to urinate. The quantity of fluid passed would at one time be small and at another quite profuse. Then for days I would be perfectly free from this desire and nothing seemed to be the matter; nevertheless my debility gradually increased. My eyelids were puffed out; my bowels were alternately torpid and too active, the urine would be clear some days, on others it would be of high color and deposit a brick-dust sediment, and at still others there would be a whitish appearance and a thin greasy scum would rise to the top. The pains in my head, back, chest, joints, bowels and bones were horrible in the extreme. I went in vain from place to place and consulted the best medical authorities the country affords; I would have a chill one day and a burning fever the next. I suffered excruciatingly with a numbness of my feet and hands, and at the base of the brain and between my shoulders, at times my limbs and body would bloat and physicians said I was suffering from the dropsy and could not recover.

How I could be so blind to the terrible trouble that was devouring me, I do not know but there are thousands to-day who are suffering from the same cause and are as ignorant of its nature as I was. My skin was the color of marble at one time, and then again it would be like saffron, and this terrible restlessness, and I might say wildness, was followed by a dull, heavy, drowsy sensation. I was wasted to a mere skeleton except when the dropsical bloat occurred. I tried all the celebrated mineral waters of this country and Europe, all kinds of medicine and all kinds of doctors. Still no help came. I lay at my hotel in Philadelphia, where I was temporarily sojourning, given up to die by friends and physicians alike, when there providentially came into my hands a little pamphlet, which I carefully read and from which I got a view of my real condition, which no other agency had revealed. Acting on its advice, I had my water analyzed at once, and to my surprise, albumen and tube casts were found in large quantities. A skillful physician was sent for and apprised of the fact. He said I had Bright's Disease, and that death was certain. My friends importuned me to take a remedy which had won a great reputation for the cure of all forms of kidney diseases, and I therefore laid aside my prejudice and commenced its use. At first my stomach rejected it and I had to use small quantities; but after the first five days my stomach retained full doses. This was one year ago last October, and my improvement was rapid and permanent. I have regained 50 of the 65 pounds of flesh I lost during my illness, and I feel as well to day as I ever did, and I can unreservedly state that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy I used.

It may seem strange that I, being a physician and as an ex army surgeon, did not have the water analyzed before; but such is the fact. I had the symptoms of every other disease, and I did not suspect that my kidneys were in the least particular out of order; and here is just where I was in the greatest danger, and where most people who read this article are in danger. I find that I am only one of thousands who are suffering from kidney disorders, which, neglected, surely terminate in Bright's disease. I also know that physicians may treat these disorders for months without knowing clearly what the trouble is, and even after ascertaining the cause, be unable to prevent it. When death, however, finally overtakes the helpless victim they disguise its real cause, attributing it to heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, vertigo, paralysis, spinal meningitis, blood and uremic poisoning, etc., etc.

Words, of course, fail to express my thanks to H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for giving the world such a needed and certain specific as the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, but such as they are I gladly give them: while to the thousands to whom I have lectured upon the laws of health and hygiene I commend this letter most cordially, and warn them to beware of the insidious nature of a disease over which physicians confess they have no control and which in one form or another, is carrying more people to untimely graves than any other malady.

J. M. FOSTER, M. D.,
Baltimore, Md., 94 Saratoga street.

"Ladies' Tonic."

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY is prepared by the WOMEN'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BUFFALO, N. Y., and is their favorite prescription for ladies who are suffering from any weakness or complaints common to the sex. It is sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Ladies can obtain advice free. Send stamp for names of those who have been CURED.

Evidently a Beginner.

"I would like to have an advertisement inserted."

"This is the slogan that would resurrect a dead man behind a newspaper counter, and the clerk turned as if moved by an electric current, and ejaculated:

"Yes, sir; want the top of the column I s'pose?"

"No, I am not particular," said the advertiser.

"Want it inside next to the leading editorial?"

"Either page will answer," replied the other.

"Want a cut of a death's head and marrow bones, or a sore leg to make it attractive, or a portrait of the advertiser with long hair and a turn down shirt collar?"

"Clear type, black ink, and white paper are good enough for me," was the response.

"All right; what the head line in type an inch longer than Jenkins' ad in the next column, or will you have it put in upside down, or your name in crooked letters like forked lightning all over it?"

"No, a plain, straightforward advertisement in space of four inches will answer my purpose?"

"Good enough. Want about ten inches of notice, free, don't you? Family history: How your grandfather blacked Washington's boots once; mention yourself as a member of a circulating library, church, fire company, co-operative store, base ball club, and other important positions?"

The customer said he did not care for any notice.

"Of course," said the clerk, "you want a paper sent to each member of the firm; one for yourself, and the privilege of taking half a dozen copies off the counter for the next year or two because you advertise?"

The gentleman expected to pay for his paper, and asked the price of the advertisement.

The delighted clerk figured it up, and then said:

"If we send the bill around in about a year you can tell the boy to call again, can't you?"

"No, I will pay you now," said the other taking out a roll of bills.

The newspaper man's eyes bulged as he said:

"Ah! you want 75 per cent discount and 25 per cent. off for cash."

"I am ready to pay a fair price for value received. Tell me your regular rates, and here is your money."

A beatific expression spread over the wan face of the worn clerk as he murmured:

"Stranger when did you come down, and when do you expect the apostles along?"—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

DISEASE GERMS.—By means of the microscope, disease-germs have been discovered in the human system, as well as in the air and the dust we breathe. There have been collected as many as 120,000 microbes, or organized cells, in a cubic meter of air. These, of course, may be perfectly harmless, and they may not. When we examine the dust with which the air is more or less laden from the streets, the cess-pools, the refuse heaps, the undrained and stagnant places, and the very bodies of diseased persons—we find that it abounds with animal as well as vegetable life, and particularly at just the height from the ground where our mouths are when we walk out doors. It will be at once seen that the spread of epidemics is no longer mysterious, but is simply the transmission, through the atmosphere, of disease-germs propagated by bad drainage and sewerage, and other neglects to remove and destroy them. The most successful of those who studied the subject of these minute germs is M. Pasteur of France. Pasteur's method is to obtain by microscopic analysis the essential elements,—the vital germs—of a disease, and then to proceed by the familiar principle of inoculation to forestall or mitigate, and ultimately to extirpate it. This he has practised with astonishing success in the case of the lower animals, with the prospect of stamping out of those epidemics which have become so prevalent and disastrous among horses, cows and sheep. After the effect was complete, only five died from among the vaccinated. Dr. Carpenter is confident that this method is as adapted to arrest disease among men as among lower orders, and that it is destined yet to stay the plagues of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid fever and all other epidemic diseases arising from the presence of disease-germs.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Professor's Idea of Beer.

"I am no believer in our New York lager beer," exclaimed Prof. Loomis, when asked his opinion about beer.

"Under any circumstances, whether drunk to excess or in moderation, it is an unhealthy beverage, and I am very sorry to see such an increase in its consumption. People persist in looking on the stuff as wholesome, and a good substitute for alcoholic liquors, properly called. This is a very grevious mistake, for they are only exchanging one evil for another. If they want a good substitute for rum let them drink some of our American wines."

"What do you find to object to in lager beer?"

"Well, of course, I principally object to abuse in its consumption. Taken in large quantities, it has a tendency to induce the resisting power of the system. A large beer-drinker, if attacked by any acute disease, is almost a hopeless case. When others rally easily, he quickly succumbs. He has no strength, no vitality to speak of. Just see what a trouble he has with a miserable little cough, and how quickly pneumonia breaks him up. This over-indulgence has given him a quantity of adipose matter which the unfinished may take for a sign of health, but which, in some the less abnormal and unhealthy. His stomach is dilated and he suffers from what may be called stomach catarrh. This interferes with the nutrition of the albuminoid materials and directly affects the blood. Then, again, excessive indulgence in lager beer often produces fatty degeneration of the muscles of the heart; it interferes with the liver, and thus often brings on hemorrhoids. Lastly, lager beer drinking not only accelerates disease of the kidneys in persons disposed to have it, but actually creates the malady in persons who would otherwise be kept free from it altogether. The constant excitement of the kidneys seldom fails to bring on congestion and subsequently death.

SENATOR [illegible]

PLAYED BY [illegible]

EXPENSIVE [illegible]

From the Stockton Mail.

George L. Waters, the colored janitor of the City Hall, related an incident today to a *Mail* reporter concerning a big poker game in which Senator John P. Jones of Nevada was a player. Waters had been in the employ of certain congressmen around the Capitol at Washington for many years, and his statement may be accepted as true. It was several years ago, before the millionaire had become thoroughly posted in the ways of Washington society. Almost before he had thoroughly warmed his seat in the Senate, he was introduced into the District Club, of which Boss Shepherd was a prominent member. Poker at that time was the prominent recreation of the club, and Jones was induced to take a hand. Although a good poker-player, he retired from the game a loser to the amount of $70,000.

The Senator, having a silver mines at his back for pocket money, was game, and did not allow the least expression of chagrin or distrust to escape him. The next morning he telegraphed to one of the most expert card sharps in Virginia City. Eight days afterward the gambler arrived in Washington, dressed in a very expensive suit of clothes and sporting a small fortune in the way of diamonds. Jones introduced him to the members of the club as a mining millionaire from Nevada, and the Star route frauds and Navy Yard thieves immediately made arrangements to pluck him. He accepted an invitation to play. The stakes ran high, and the unparious millionaire was well supplied with Jones' money. At the end of the tournament the stranger rose from the table the winner of $306,000 of the money of the club. It was a severe blow on the ringsters, but they made the people of the United States pay it back to them indirectly and in short order. Jones divided the swag with his friend, and never set foot in the club-room again. It was not long after before the ringsters found out that they had been beaten at their own game, but they were not in a position to make any fuss about it.

The Countyt Schools.

But a small part of the children of the state are able to attend graded schools: the majority must attend the district schools be they ever so bad. We have called attention to this matter until some have deemed us half crazed. At last the country press is aroused and now we shall have discussion—at least. Some one is to blame that our schools are so poor. Who is it? We quote from the New York *Herald*, and add that the writer is right in his conclusions but wrong in his premises. The whole thing needs to be overhauled; we shall take a hand in bringing the matter before the Legislature if it ever gets over its "deadlock."

"Some of the newspapers in the interior of the State have suddenly thought to rob politics of a little space in their columns in order to say that the public schools are not what they should be. This is an encouraging sign, for the schools, considering the amount of money spent upon them, can undo more mischief than politics can possibly set afoot if the money is expended to the best advantage. But while teachers know no better than to occupy a quarter of a pupil's time every day with instructions in florid elocution under the guise of reading lessons, and more on writing lessons in which the copies are after models that no adult ever follows and at arithmetical problems that are more puzzling than practical, the taxpayers and the children will lose a great deal every year. The eight or nine years during which every country child attends school are sufficient in which to get far enough beyond elementary studies to obtain a fair acknowledge of natural science, history, English literature and higher mathematics, and if "teachers' institutes," for which the State expends considerable money, were so conducted as to teach teachers instead of to afford the doubtful advantage of comparing systems of teaching about which most teachers are already informed there would by more good pupils and fewer bad school children."

Olive Has Been There.

Olive Logan got real mad one day and got off the following: "A woman's safeguard is to keep a man's hands off her. If you need his assistance in walking, take his arm instead of him taking yours. Just tell him in plain English to "hands off." He may not like it at first, but he will respect you in the future ten-fold more. Men will be and do just what the women allow them to do. Men will not do to trust. Give a man your arm and you will find him very confidential, and he will take a great many privileges he would not take it if he were not permitted to do so. He will give your arm many loving squeezes and sly twists that he could have no opportunity of doing, and this opportunity is just what he is after. A few more words of advice and close: Keep your girls off the street, except when they have business. Teach them it is unnecessary to go to the post-office every time they go out. Your girls can walk alone just as well as your boys. Don't allow your girls, if they must have a beau, to go with boys much older than themselves. If possible, instill into their very nature that they are safer in their own hands than they are in the hands of any man—preachers not excepted."

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

For sale by all dealers.

New Life

is given by using Brown's Iron Bitters. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

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H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

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Dr. Rush's Specific for Consumption is recommended by all the leading physicians who are acquainted with its use.

Price, Large Size, - - $1.00
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Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Willoughby, the attending physician at the Sister's Hospital and one of Buffalo's most prominent members of the pr fession, has used it for years, and says:

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Heart Troubles.
A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Dr. Rush's "Regulator" has never failed to give relief. It has been used successfully for years, in subduing the most troublesome cases of heart difficulties.

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